

LABOR CLAIM

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Russia to Institute 'Advanced Democracy' With Suffrage Rights

From Moscow last week came an Associated Press story which heralded to the world another Russian "revolution"—this time to be consummated through the ballot instead of with deadly conflict, it is to be hoped.

Hailed as an approaching type of "advanced democracy," under which her 165,000,000 people will enjoy new freedom, with the right to elect part of their governing representatives by direct and secret vote, a new constitution has been drawn up for final enactment in the fall, according to the dispatch.

Not only does the document extend the rights of all citizens to freedom of speech, press, employment and religion, but guarantees protection for private property and sets up two parliament-like bodies.

One of these, the Council of the Union, will be chosen by the people themselves.

Features of New Government

The other supreme legislative body, the Council of Nationalities, will be chosen through the old indirect system of soviets.

A board of thirty-one officials, chosen from the two legislative bodies, will wield the highest powers of government.

Formulated under the personal direction of Dictator Joseph Stalin, the constitution has already received the approval of the presidium of the all-union central executive committee.

Final action on the governmental organization plan was called for November 25, when the All-Union Congress of Soviets is to convene in Moscow.

The official board to govern the Union of Soviet Republics would be elected from members of the two supreme legislative councils proposed by the constitution.

Only One Recognized Party

The chairman of the board—which itself is called presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.—would hold a position equivalent to the presidency of other republics.

Together with the "democratic" assemblies, the constitution proposed retention of the Communist party as the one recognized political organization.

No candidate as yet has been proposed for chairman of the presidium, although Michael Kalinin, president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, may be considered.

Whether Dictator Stalin himself will decide to take a direct leading part in the governmental machinery official headquarters were unable to say.

To the two parliament-like Supreme Councils will be delegated the power to declare war, to enact legislation, appoint or remove governmental executive officers and to ratify international agreements.

Members of the first of the two councils—the Council of the Union—are to be elected directly

by citizens of the U. S. S. R., in a ratio of one delegate to each 300,000 inhabitants.

Supreme Councils of the eleven allied republics in the U. S. S. R., autonomous republics and provinces, will elect deputies to the second Supreme Council, known as the Council of Nationalities.

Members of the two bodies are to serve four-year terms. In the event the two legislative chambers fail to agree, authority is granted to the presidium of the Supreme Council to dismiss the parliament and call a new election.

The constitution proposes these additional factors:

Rights Extended to Citizens

Creation of five new republics, splitting up the old Transcaucasian Republic to make a total of eleven, compared with the present seven.

Guarantees of freedom of speech and press.

Suffrage rights for all citizens over 18 years old regardless of sex, race, social origin, religious beliefs, previous activities or property ownership.

Guarantees to all citizens of the right of employment and payment for labor "in proportion to the quantity and quality of work performed."

Establishment of a judicial system presided over by judges elected for three-year terms.

Full protection for private property such as "houses, household furnishings, articles of personal consumption and comfort, and savings accounts."

Equal rights of both sexes in all branches of economic, cultural and public political life.

Under the proposed plan the two supreme parliamentary bodies would hold two sixty-day sessions each year. Simple majorities would be sufficient for enactment of legislation.

CENTRAL VALLEYS WATER PROJECT

California's Central Valley water project struck further snags on Monday last, when the House of Representatives reached quick agreement on the disputed Western reclamation program by voting \$31,000,000 for projects in eight states, and deleting a \$16,000,000 appropriation asked for the California project, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington said. There was, however, an understanding that the project will receive a \$6,000,000 allotment in the deficiency bill.

Anti-Social Operations Cost Liberty League Many Thousands

In a report filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives the American Liberty League revealed that its expenses for the first five months of this year reached \$265,286.27, while receipts were \$206,476.80—a deficit of nearly \$60,000.

The major activities of the League are connected with militant opposition to practically all the progressive legislation enacted by Congress during the last three years, including the National Industrial Recovery Act with its many advantages for working men and women, the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act with many benefits for hundreds of thousands of bituminous coal miners, and the National Labor Relations Act, which gives legal affirmation of the right of the workers to organize in unions and bargain collectively and specifically outlaws a number of practices used by anti-union employers to interfere with the workers in the exercise of this right.

Bid of Steel Company Is Rejected by Ickes For Unfair Practices

"I am glad to take advantage of a case of identical bidding to throw additional weight behind the government's effort to obtain and enforce fair treatment of labor. It has always been the policy of work-giving agencies under my direction to see that labor gets a square deal."

With this statement, and acting at the request of the National Labor Relations Board, Secretary of the Interior Ickes on Tuesday last withheld from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company a contract for a million and a half pounds of steel for use on the Imperial dam, in Arizona.

The Interior Department chief said the stopping of contract negotiations was ordered because the steel company had been found guilty by the labor board of unfair labor practices.

A Question of Fairness

"It certainly would not be fair for the government to give consideration to a bid from a company which has demonstrated that it is unwilling to deal fairly with the general public by placing a competitive bid, and in addition that it is unwilling to deal fairly with its employees," Ickes said.

At the time the secretary made his announcement the labor board was meeting to decide what action it would take as a result of the New Orleans decision, which held the board had no right to regulate employer-employee relations in manufacturing.

Ickes insisted, however, his decision had been reached before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans handed down its decision Monday denying the right of the labor board to force the Jones & Laughlin company to rehire a number of employees at the Aliquippa, Pa., plant.

Four Identical Bids

Four steel companies, including Jones & Laughlin, presented identical bids of \$40,086 on March 17 for delivery of the steel to the Bureau of Reclamation at the site of the dam.

One of the four bids received by the Interior Department for the Imperial dam—that of the Bethlehem Steel Company—was disqualified because of a discrepancy. The Inland Steel Company of Chicago, with a plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company of Denver, with a plant at South Chicago, Ill., were the other two bidders. Their bids are being studied.

Formerly it was the practice to flip a coin to see which company should be awarded a contract when identical bids were received.

Ickes, however, has adopted the practice of giving the contract to the company most distant from the place where the goods are to be delivered. It is his contention that, as there is no additional cost to the government, the railroads might as well realize on the added freight charges.

RUSSIA MOURNS FOR GORKI

Moscow dispatches announce the death of Maxim Gorki, noted revolutionary writer and dramatist, after a lingering illness, at the age of 68 years.

Will Ask Rehearing Of One-Man Car Case

Henry Heidelberg, deputy city attorney, announced this week that a rehearing of the one-man car case will be sought in Federal Court on the grounds that actual trial has shown operation of such cars to be dangerous and inconvenient.

The signature of Acting Mayor Franck R. Havener and the permission of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals will be necessary before the petition can be filed, he said.

The case, now on appeal to the circuit court, resulted in Federal Judge Louderback issuing a permanent injunction against the city enforcing its ordinance against operation of street cars with less than two platform men.

The petition for a rehearing will aver that schedules have not been maintained by one-man cars, particularly on busy runs, minor accidents have been due to their operation, and loading and unloading of passengers has been slow and difficult.

Since the injunction was issued, the Market Street Railway has extended its use of the one-man cars.

Government May Collect Millions In Fraudulent Elk Hills Oil Case

In a blistering paper which recalls the history of the oil frauds of the Harding administration, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has refused a rehearing on the Elk Hills oil case, and reaffirms his decision of January 24, 1935, upholding the title of the United States to the oil lands.

The claimants whose pretensions are thus vigorously denied include Edward L. Doheny, bosom friend of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, famed at the time for sending Fall \$100,000 in a "little black bag." They include also the

Standard Oil Company of California, the Pan-American Petroleum Company, the Valley Natural Gas Company and several private individuals.

Also, the decision opens the way for the government to collect from the claimants for more than 5,500,000 barrels of oil and fifty-seven billion cubic feet of gas already taken from this land.

The land whose destiny is thus settled is Section 36 of Elk Hills, Calif. It contains thirty-five productive oil wells and four gas wells, together known to contain a minimum of 22,000,000 barrels of oil and an unpredictable quantity of natural gas. The Pan-American Petroleum Company claimed that the government, in return for a payment of \$5,500,000, had abandoned all claim to this land. Secretary Ickes answers this claim thus:

"The claims with respect to which the parties (Pan-American Company and United States government) negotiated arose by reason of certain fraudulent conveyances of public land, made with the criminal connivance of Secretary Fall. Section 36 was not a part of this land. After extensive litigation the United States obtained, among other things, a judgment for \$9,277,666.17 against the Pan-American Company by reason of its part in these frauds. It was in order to collect on this judgment that the United States intervened in the receivership proceedings then pending against the Pan-American Company, and it was primarily for the purpose of compromising the claims represented by the judgment that the \$5,500,000 was accepted and paid."

The claims of Standard Oil and the other claimants are dismissed with equal plain speaking.

FUND FOR LABOR CHEST

The gigantic all-star benefit held in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Sunday evening, May 3, under the auspices of the Labor Chest for the Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe suffering under the terrorism of the Nazi and Fascist dictatorships, netted \$20,000 for the victims of this type of persecution.

Plans for San Franciscans to Celebrate July Fourth at Home

Plans to celebrate Independence Day in San Francisco this year with a program that will induce residents of the city to enjoy the nation's birthday at home are being prepared by Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., general chairman of the mayor's citizens' committee to arrange the fete.


Brown promises a day and night of free entertainment, and already it has been tentatively decided to hold a parade, military drills, harness racing, band concerts, literary exercises and patriotic pageantry, with fireworks in the evening and a grand ball at the Civic Auditorium.

Out-of-town visitors are not to be overlooked, and entertainment calculated to interest them will also be provided.

Many organizations, including representatives of the army, navy and marine corps, have given assurance of co-operation to make this celebration a success. Fourth of July occurs on a Saturday this year.

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Hope for Passage of Amended Guffey Bill

The drive for enactment of the Guffey-Vinson coal control bill at this session of Congress carried the measure through Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approval and, in the House, close to floor consideration. The Senate committee voted 9 to 5 to report the bill, Chairman Wheeler said.

In the House, leaders planned to take up the measure—designed to replace the original Guffey bill which was invalidated by the Supreme Court—as soon as a number of pending conference reports have been acted upon.

Pressure for passage of the bill, which would provide for re-enactment of the original coal act's price-fixing provisions with all outlawed labor sections omitted, was increased by a warning from the United Mine Workers that they would "shut down" the industry if attempts at wage-cutting resulted from failure of the bill's passage.

Before reporting the bill the Senate committee changed the so-called "compliance tax" feature to provide for a flat excise tax of 1½ per cent of the sale price of coal at the mine, plus a 13½ per cent levy on all bituminous coal in interstate commerce. Producers who comply with the code prescribed in the bill would be eligible for rebate of the entire 13½ per cent tax.

The committee also amended the provision to permit addition of two members to the five-man National Bituminous Coal Commission, stipulating none of its members could have any direct or indirect financial interest in the industry.

Lignite was entirely exempted by the committee, which also reduced the life of the legislation from four years to two.

Washington Unions Back Strike Of Auto Mechanics for Increase

Thirty-five union labor organizations in Washington, D. C., have pledged their support to the strike of automobile mechanics who are members of the local branches of the International Association of Machinists. The strikers demand 90 cents an hour, a forty-four-hour week and time-and-a-half for overtime.

It is charged by union officials that an automobile leaving one of the struck plants at excessive speed crashed through the picket line and injured a picket, fracturing one of his legs.

Union representatives filed complaints with the National Labor Relations Board charging the Nolan Motor Company, one of the firms refusing to comply with the union's terms, with violating the National Labor Relations Act.

Salary Restorations for New York City Vetoed by Lehman

Governor Lehman has vetoed four bills passed by the recent session of the Legislature, which would have compelled New York City to restore the salaries of firemen, policemen and teachers and other employees in the school system to the 1933 levels at a cost of \$18,500,000.

The governor gave two reasons for disapproving the measure. He said he had been advised by Mayor La Guardia and Comptroller Taylor that although they desired to re-establish for city employees the 1933 salary rates as soon as feasible, the city at present was financially unable to assume the additional cost.

In addition, the governor declared the objects which the bill sought to accomplish could be done by the New York City authorities without any state legislation, and that under the conditions it was contrary to the letter and the spirit of home rule for the Legislature to compel the salary raises.

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Chief Justice Hughes' Dissenting Opinion in Minimum Wage Case

The opinion of the reactionary majority of five out of nine justices of the United States Supreme Court holding the New York minimum wage law for women unconstitutional was based on two grounds:

(1) That it violated the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment, which is usually relied upon to protect "liberty of contract."

(2) That it was discriminatory in favor of working women against working men.

These claims were militantly attacked by the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Hughes, concurred in by Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, as a wholly unwarranted interpretation of the Federal Constitution.

Contract Right is Limited

Declaring that while it is highly important to preserve liberty of contract "from arbitrary and capricious interference," Chief Justice Hughes insisted that "it is also necessary to prevent its abuse, as otherwise it could be used to override all public interests and thus in the end destroy the very freedom of opportunity which it is designed to safeguard."

"We have repeatedly said," he continued, "that liberty of contract is a qualified and not an absolute right." In support of this statement, he quoted the following excerpt from a former decision of the Supreme Court: "There is no absolute freedom to do as one wills or to contract as one chooses. Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interests of the community."

Protective Legislation Justified

Turning to the specific question of constitutionality the Chief Justice said:

"The test of validity is not artificial. It is whether the limitation upon the freedom of contract is arbitrary and capricious or one reasonably required in order appropriately to serve the public interest in the light of the particular conditions to which the power is addressed.

"When there are conditions which specially touch the health and well-being of women, the state may exert its power in a reasonable manner for their protection, whether or not a similar regulation is, or could be, applied to men.

"The distinctive nature and function of women—their particular relation to the social welfare—has put them in a separate class. This separation and corresponding distinctions in legislation is one of the outstanding traditions of legal history.

"The fourteenth amendment found the states with that protective power and did not take it away or remove the reasons for its exercise. Changes have been effected within the domain of state policy and upon an appraisal of state interests.

"We have not yet arrived at a time when we are at liberty to override the judgment of the state and decide that women are not the special subject of exploitation because they are women and as such are not in a relatively defenseless position.

"More than forty years after the adoption of the fourteenth amendment we said that it did not interfere with a state power by creating 'a fictitious equality.' * * * We called attention to the ample precedents in regulatory provision for a classification on the basis of sex."

Oregon Case Is Cited

Citing the Oregon case where a state law limiting the hours of work for women was held consti-

tutional by the Supreme Court, the chief justice said:

"We thought that the disadvantage at which women was placed in the struggle for subsistence was obvious and we emphasized the point that she 'becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race.'

"We added that 'though limitations upon personal and contractual rights may be removed by legislation,' woman will still be in a situation 'where some legislation to protect her seems necessary to secure a real equality of right.' She therefore still may be 'properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained. * * *

"If liberty of contract were viewed from the standpoint of absolute right, there would be as much to be said against a regulation of the hours of labor of women as against the fixing of a minimum wage.

Test of Reasonableness

"Restriction upon hours is a restriction upon the making of contracts and upon earning power. But the right being a qualified one, we must apply in each case the test of reasonableness in the circumstances disclosed. Here the special conditions calling for the protection of women, and for the protection of society itself, are abundantly shown.

"The legislation is not less in the interest of the community as a whole than in the interest of the women employees who are paid less than the value of their services. That lack must be made good out of the public purse.

"Granted that the burden of the support of women who do not receive a living wage cannot be transferred to employers who pay the equivalent of the service they obtain, there is no reason why the burden caused by the failure to pay that equivalent should not be placed upon those who create it.

"The fact that the state cannot secure the benefit to society of a living wage for women employees by any enactment which bears unreasonably upon employers does not preclude the state from seeking its objective by means entirely fair both to employers and the women employed.

"In the statute before us, no unreasonableness appears. The end is legitimate and the means appropriate. I think that the act should be upheld."

BELGIAN MINERS STRIKE

One hundred and twenty thousand miners throughout Belgium decided to strike this week as the new cabinet formed by Premier Paul Van Zeeland took the oath of office and got down to work. Tugboat crews in Antwerp joined a waterfront strike, increasing the paralysis of the port.

VANDELEUR LEAVES FOR EAST

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, left for Philadelphia on Monday last to attend the Democratic National Convention, which opens in that city on June 23. He was accompanied by several other California delegates.

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Another Nazi 'Purge' Started in Germany

Between five and six hundred Nazis, mainly members of the Hitler Black Shirt Special Guards, the Nazi Youth Movement and also leading officials in the various German ministries have been arrested in recent weeks in Berlin alone, the Labor Chest for the Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe has been informed by cable from its European correspondents.

This supplements the recently published report that about two hundred special guards, members of the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard, have been arrested on suspicion of plotting against Hitler and the Nazi state. All those arrested have been confined in a concentration camp near Berlin.

This is the first time since the Nazi blood purge of June, 1934, that action has been taken against trusted members of the Nazi military formations. Those arrested are described as "radical elements" who bitterly resent the dictatorial rule of Germany's economic-financial director, Dr. Schacht. They are charged with "spreading unrest and endangering" the Nazi party by comparing Hitler's alleged promise to get rid of Dr. Schacht with the known facts.

The discontent amongst the Black Shirt Special Guards is even greater than might be expected from these arrests. It is said that Hitler, after disposing of the most radical elements, will try to placate his "socialistic" inclined followers by proclaiming a special "defense tax" to be levied on large fortunes for new armament purposes.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936

Ickes Deserves Commendation

The action of Secretary of the Interior Ickes in withholding from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh a contract for steel to be used in a government project in Arizona in "an effort to obtain and enforce fair treatment of labor" has aroused the ire of the San Francisco "Chronicle." That newspaper intimates that that this is an example of the "punitive" policy of the "new deal" and speaks of lynch law and "the spirit of dictatorships."

The company had been found guilty by the National Labor Board of unfair labor practices. A Federal Court of Appeals at New Orleans on Monday last denied a suit of the board to enforce an order for the reinstatement of employees unjustly discharged.

However, the "Chronicle," in its strictures upon the secretary of the interior, loses sight of the fact that the court did not pass upon the question of whether or not the company had treated its employees unjustly, but ruled that the act under which the board operated was unconstitutional.

The National Labor Relations Board, with no powers to enforce its decisions except through the courts, had passed upon the facts and found the company had wrongfully discharged workers and had refused to reinstate them.

The government, under its policy of attempting to give labor a "square deal"—a policy which had been enacted into law—would have been in an anomalous position had it chosen out of four identical bids the one submitted by a concern which had openly flouted that policy. The company also was in the position of denying the rights of its employees to organize while at the same time forming part of an organization of employers which was powerful enough to stifle competition by controlling bids on an important contract.

Under the circumstances Secretary Ickes was justified in his action and instead of being the object of criticism should be commended.

Secretary Perkins has discovered that the seamen on board the new British liner Queen Mary enjoy such things as conditioned air in their sleeping quarters, reading lamps in their bunks and white table cloths on their dinner tables. The secretary of labor is moved to try to procure better living conditions for seamen on American ships. She ought to be successful, and should receive the co-operation of shipowners. Treating American seamen as American citizens ought to be a profitable investment.

United States citizenship was denied four persons in New Orleans this week because they were on relief and "are unable financially to contribute to the support of the government."

Russia's "Advanced Democracy"

The news from Moscow that a new constitution which will confer upon citizens of that country rights usually associated with a free people will come as a surprise in America, where authentic news of the great Russian experiment in government has been scarce.

Under the new constitution, which is to be promulgated in the fall, Russians are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the press, with universal suffrage for all persons above 18 years of age. The right of employment, with "payment for labor in proportion to quantity and quality of work," is also conferred. The right to private property, including savings accounts and purely personal property used for housing, subsistence and comfort, which also is included in the provisions of the new constitution, seems to indicate a departure from the communist doctrine to an appreciable degree.

However, the continuance of the communist ideal is safeguarded by the provision for one political party only. The world will watch this development with keen interest. With a "free press" we should learn more details of Russia's program than formerly.

"Equal Rights" for Women

A number of outstanding leaders in women's civic and labor organizations in New York have protested strongly against the so-called "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States approved by a sub-committee of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, and expressed the united hope that it would not be passed by Congress. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of Henry Street Settlement headed the protesting group.

The amendment, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, provides that:

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Declaring that the proposed amendment is "prejudicial to the economic interests of women" and gives "comfort to the forces of oppression," the statement of the protesting group continued:

"Supposedly designed to remove the civil and legal disabilities of women, a purpose with which the vast majority of women are in accord, in reality it goes much farther than its apparent intention and relegates countless thousands of women wage earners to long hours and low wages."

"A review of the facts shows that labor legislation for women has not only improved their status but that of men in the same industries. Shorter hours for women in an industry employing both men and women mean shorter hours for the whole working force, while the level of wages drops when women's wages are depressed. This is one reason why some employers fight labor legislation for women with such bitterness—they know it means higher standards for men as well."

"We welcome the inclusion of men in all labor laws and believe that economic necessity will eventually bring this about. But meantime we are utterly opposed to exposing millions of women workers to the degradation of unlimited hours of work, or to removing the impetus to 'equal pay for equal work' provided by minimum wage laws."

Those who signed this statement as individuals were:

Mrs. Catt, Helen Hall, Henry Street Settlement; Mrs. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Margaret Williamson, Rhoda McCulloch and Lucy P. Carner, members of the board or staff of the Y. W. C. A.; Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, and Mabel Leslie, representing the same organization; Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, president of the Consumers' League of

New York; Elinore M. Herrick, member of the board of the Consumers' League of New York; Lucy Randolph Mason, general secretary of the National Consumers' League; Emily Sims Marconnier, associate general secretary of the National Consumers' League, and Mrs. Frances D. Pollak, member of the board of the National Consumers' League.

State Industry Nears '29 Level

As the figures are gradually tabulated, it becomes evident that industrial production in California during 1935 approached the record level established in booming 1929, says a news review.

The latest year for which complete statistics are available is 1933, when the value of processed goods produced in the Golden State was somewhat under \$1,500,000,000. In 1935, according to the best estimates, the total was well over \$2,500,000,000. The 1929 figure was slightly over \$3,000,000,000.

Similar progress has been made in the matter of employment. The "Wall Street Journal" calculates that average industrial employment in the state last year was 235,480—a rise of 33 per cent from the low reached in 1932. Payrolls improved even more rapidly than employment, and were 41 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1932.

California industry is recovering faster than is industry in most other parts of the United States. All forecasters hold that the present year will witness striking advances over 1935.

It Is Positive!

All taxes are paid out of the actual produce of labor and industry. Taxes which support schools are paid by produced wealth.

Land monopolists and speculators who, as such, produce no wealth, like the sales tax. In fact they like any tax that is not a tax on their land values.

Let it be remembered that those who hold lands of value have the benefits of government reflected in their lands. They also have the "ability to pay" as well, because the possession of lands of value gives them special incomes and special ability to pay. Are not practically all of the big fortunes rooted in land holdings?

How silly and narrow it is to speak of schools being supported by sales taxes.

Sales taxes tend to choke wealth production, which alone enables us to maintain schools and which alone enables our people to send their children to schools. Sales taxes work to close schools. The sales tax is a bad tax and it must go.

The attempt of the agricultural committee of the State Chamber of Commerce at Stockton to head off the organization of agricultural workers by designating their leaders as communists and agitators was to be expected. The sensible thing for the farmers and fruit growers of the state to do would be to co-operate with the workers and endeavor to arrive at an understanding as to wages, hours and working conditions such as would insure harvesting of crops and thus close the door to "communists" and "agitators." These gentry can carry on only among underpaid and dissatisfied workers.

Striking at monopoly and "chiselers" and calling for "democracy in opportunity" as well as in government, President Roosevelt declared in a speech at Dallas, Texas, last Friday, that the net result of economic control by the few "has meant the ownership of labor as a commodity. 'If labor is to be a commodity in the United States, in the final analysis it means that we shall become a nation of boarding houses instead of a nation of homes,' he declared. 'If our people ever submit to that they will have said 'good-by' to their historic freedom. Men do not fight for boarding houses. They will fight for their homes.'"

A Triumph for Hearst

By CHAS. A. DERRY

The Republican National Convention has met and adjourned after having adopted a platform and nominated Alf M. Landon, governor of Kansas, "the one man who can lead the G. O. P. to victory," for President, and Colonel Frank Knox, Illinois and New Hampshire newspaper publisher, for vice-president.

As to the candidates, it may be taken for granted that labor has no particular reason to favor either one of them; also it has little ground for hoping that the workers' problems will receive a sympathetic consideration at their hands. With "economy" as the keynote of their candidacies, it may be assumed that should they be elected a ruthless assault upon the "new deal" will be the first policy inaugurated.

The most damning point against Landon and Knox is their connection with William Randolph Hearst. There seems to have been a general understanding in the convention that this connection was to be kept in the background. For never once in the whole proceedings was the name of the "lord of San Simeon" mentioned. But the managers of the campaign to elect the ticket can not hope to keep Hearst in the background. The candidates and the platform are an outstanding triumph for William Randolph.

Hearst himself, after a special visit to Topeka, accompanied by his chosen lieutenants, selected Landon as the Republican candidate and proceeded through his numerous publications to "put him over." The result was that Landon was the almost unanimous choice of the convention on the first ballot. In the case of Knox, who for some time was in charge of all the Hearst newspapers, and consequently may be assumed to have been in harmony with the Hearst policies, the case was somewhat different. Knox was a candidate for the presidential nomination. Failing in this, he was put up for second place. All other candidates immediately dropped out (no doubt due to Hearst influence) and Knox received every vote in the convention.

But the chief feather in the Hearst cap was supplied in the platform adopted. Reversing the policy of the party and the expressed convictions of three Presidents elected under its auspices, the convention adopted the following, which has every earmark of having been written by Hearst himself: "Obedient to the traditional foreign policy of America and to the repeatedly expressed will of the American people, we pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court, nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs."

The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, had submitted several labor planks to the committee for inclusion in the platform. These planks dealt with the following subjects:

Public works for unemployment relief and probe of technological unemployment, amendment to Constitution curbing Supreme Court, shorter hours, higher wages, full right of workers to organize, preservation of civil liberties, extension of vocational training, adequate social security, federal child labor ban, immigration restriction, state anti-injunction legislation, improved federal workmen's compensation, national employment service, high wage standard and civil service protection for federal employees, Wagner housing bill, larger appropriations for Labor Department, deportation of aliens who advocate violent overthrow of American institutions, withdrawal of recognition of Soviet Union, and home rule for Puerto Rico.

The convention dealt very gingerly with some of these proposals, ignored others, but came out

flatly and courageously for the bill of rights and other non-controversial questions.

On the questions of re-employment, relief and social security, the convention, having denounced the "new deal," could not consistently approve measures adopted under the present administration, and proposes substitutes.

The unemployment insurance and old-age annuity sections of the present Social Security Act are declared to be "unworkable, and deny benefits to about two-thirds of our adult population, including professional men and women and all those engaged in agriculture and domestic service, and the self-employed." The platform demands that the revenues for the proposed amended security program be derived "from a direct tax widely distributed," but does not particularize how this tax is to be applied.

Not satisfied with the omission of a declaration of the platform on the subject of currency, and also on abolition of sweatshops and child labor, and protection for women and children with respect to wages, hours and working conditions, which the platform declared could be taken care of "within the Constitution as it now stands," Candidate Landon sent the convention a telegram in which he said:

"I hope the opinion of the convention is correct that the aims which you have in mind may be attained within the Constitution as it now stands. But if that opinion should prove to be erroneous I want you to know that if nominated and elected I shall favor a constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary adequately to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. This obligation we can not escape."

Also, because the platform was silent on the gold question, Landon declared himself in favor of "a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold." He did not want this to become effective, however, "until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to producers of agricultural products and other raw materials."

Labor can not find much comfort or assurance in the official declarations of the Cleveland convention, but at least it can solace itself with the knowledge that the Republican party pledges itself to "protect the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source." That assurance of protection should help.

Unsettled Labor Conditions Continue in French Republic

A new wave of strikes gathered momentum in France last week as big employers, having capitulated to strikers' demands under the pressure of Socialist Premier Leon Blum's Leftist government, virtually washed their hands of the consequences.

While spokesmen for employers charged that revolutionary forces are sweeping the country and predicted that the cost of living will rise to dizzy heights, the world-noted fashionable cafes of Paris became the latest centers of strike activities as cooks, waiters and other employees halted their work.

Employees of insurance companies also went on strike, thousands of these "white collar" workers remaining at their desks throughout the night.

The cafe and insurance company strikes swelled the ranks of new strikers which had been considerably increased by new general walkouts breaking out in northern France.

Most of the earlier strikers, who numbered more than 1,000,000, were beginning to return to their jobs, their demands having been met.

To Organize Steel

(Union News Service)

The agreement reached between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Committee for Industrial Organization is one of the most significant in American labor history.

It means that a real effort is at last to be made by the vanguard of the labor movement to turn a basic non-union industry into a solid basis for unionism.

The agreement calls for a united drive, under strong centralized direction, along the industrial lines which the very nature of the steel industry demands. It is such a drive as large numbers of steel workers have long been clamoring for and will be under the aggressive leadership of John L. Lewis and other unionists who have proved that mass industrial organization campaigns can be successful.

It is assured of the support of some of the most powerful unions in the American Federation of Labor, which are ready to supply trained organizers, the wealth of their experience and hundreds of thousands of dollars in hard cash.

All the conditions are present for success. The struggle will be colossal, it is true, against the most powerful anti-labor financial interests in the world. But equally colossal are the stakes for labor, and equally great the labor determination to carry this drive through to final success, no matter how long it takes nor how hard the battle.

Unionization of steel will carry over into all the other great industries. It will lay the basis for a mightier labor movement than has ever been known. Labor has a world to win in the struggle that is about to begin.

DOCK STRIKE HITS ANTWERP

Shipping operations in Antwerp, Belgium, were paralyzed by the strike of 10,000 dock workers. Only 17 vessels docked there during the week of May 30 to June 6, compared with 181 in a corresponding period in 1935.

WHAT WEEDS COST THE STATE

Sixty million dollars a year is California's share of the nation's three billion-dollar weed tax. This is the estimate made by Dr. W. W. Robbins, head of the botany division of the University of California College of Agriculture, on the Davis campus. Most of this loss, he says, falls on agriculture. "Few realize what a burden weeds add to human existence," he says. "The production of almost all crops is largely a battle with weeds. The preparation of many products of the soil for human consumption involves the elimination of weeds or their effects."

CURB COURT

(From an Editorial in the Philadelphia "Record" on the Supreme Court's New York Minimum Wage Act Decision)

Twisting the Constitution by the Supreme Court is not without precedent. Chief Justice Taney used false facts and false reasoning to misinterpret the Constitution as indorsing chattel slavery.

Now Justice Butler and four of his colleagues are using the same methods to twist the Constitution into an indorsement of wage slavery.

Because the Dred Scott decision was clothed in legal trappings the nation took too seriously the attempt of six reactionaries to justify their prejudice against the negro race. We fought a bloody civil war to correct that mistake.

Let not that mistake be made again. Let us take this majority opinion for what it is worth—the attempt of five reactionaries to justify their aversion to giving working people a fair break.

Curb this court before it destroys the nation.

Shortage of Workers Is Denied by Expert

A recommendation that contractors on city and county public works be permitted to employ workers on eight-hour shifts, with an individual employee limited to 130 hours a month, was made to the Civil Service Commission last week by its personnel expert, W. L. Henderson.

A request for the scrapping of the six-hour day, required now by ordinance, came from a number of contractors, who complained that owing to a

shortage of skilled workers their most competent employees were deserting them to accept jobs on private contracts.

Henderson found this has not been the case, as carpenters would have been able to obtain but 45 cents for the extra two hours of work daily, owing to the higher hourly rate paid on public works jobs. He foresaw such a situation, however, as a result of a recent stabilization of wages at \$1.12½ an hour for carpenters on new home-building jobs.

Though building activity has picked up in comparison with the last two years, the personnel expert pointed out it is still but a third of what it was in 1928 and came to the conclusion there is no shortage of skilled labor.

His recommendation was based upon the trend toward a return to the eight-hour day, sanctioned by both the W.P.A. and P.W.A., and upon the advantages of standardizing employment conditions. Leaders of building crafts are opposed to any change from the six-hour day. Henderson recommended the commission give them a hearing.

Union Now Has 24 Publications For Use in Educational Work

With the issue of a "Manual for Trade Union Speakers," an outline on "The Government and the Workers" and the "Story of the I. L. G. W. U." in an Italian translation, the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union now has a total of twenty-four publications for the use of its classes.

Singing classes are assisted by a special book of song, and phonograph records carry thirteen of the union songs. A movie, "Marching On," and a series of radio plays are used to acquaint new members with the history of the union. Plans are now being made to introduce visual aids in order to stimulate the union's educational work.

Industrial Relations Department Revises Objectionable Ratings

T. A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, has informed the Building Trades Council that the service ratings of Louis Bloch, Arthur L. Johnson and several other employees of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement as originally submitted by Edward L. Nolan, chief of the division, were too low, but that upon Commissioner Reardon's refusal to sign these ratings they were subsequently revised and increased to their proper standing.

It was the publication of the lowered ratings of Bloch, Johnson and others that was responsible for the adoption of resolutions by several central labor bodies of the state condemning the action of Nolan.

Costs Not Increased By Union Labor Pacts

A heavy blow was given the fallacy promulgated by anti-union employers that trade union agreements increase operating costs in a statement by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, summarizing an investigation of this subject, made under his direction, as it affects the operation of our railroad systems.

Declaring that the study extended over two years, Eastman said it was "erroneous" to state that terms regarding wages, hours and other work conditions contained in the agreements negotiated by the railroad labor unions with the railroads "necessarily add to the cost of railroad operation." He approved collective bargaining methods for determining the wages paid to railroad employees.

With regard to the average earnings of railroad workers, the study showed, he said, that they had been reduced from \$2300 in 1929 to \$1800 in 1933.

Eastman's staff used the month of March, 1934, as a sample period in the inquiry relative to railroad wages and labor costs and the effect of wage agreements on both.

The extent of collective bargaining in the railroad industry was revealed, the report said, by the fact that more than 3000 labor agreements between railroad employees and railroad managements had been filed in one year with the National Mediation Board.

Eastman pointed out that according to information unearthed by the survey faster trains had in recent years increased the earnings of workers on a mileage basis, but that there had been a "counter balance" in favor of the railroads resulting from a reduction in "overtime pay."

PAVING TO START ON BAY BRIDGE

Erection of deck steel is within 16 per cent of completion on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. C. H. Purcell, chief engineer, reported last week. The next step in operation is paving the suspension spans, forms for which are already being placed west of the center anchorage. Actual paving will commence about June 15.

Swift Packing Company Challenges National Labor Relations Act

The National Labor Relations Act and the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to administer it have been attacked by Swift & Company, packers, in a suit brought before the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The court was asked to issue an injunction restraining the board from requiring the company to produce the books kept in connection with its two plants in Portland, Ore., at a hearing on a complaint charging violation of the Labor Relations Act which outlaws as unfair labor practices various schemes used by anti-union employers to interfere with the right of the workers to organize in labor unions and choose representatives for collective bargaining purposes.



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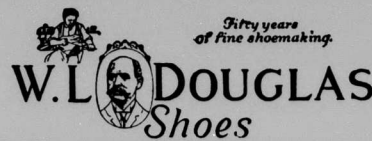
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Wage Board Decision Is Held Up by Death

The death of Superior Judge Daniel Deasy may cause a delay in a decision on the injunction suit brought by the Building Trades Council against the recently named impartial wage board and officials of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, who named the board.

Judge Deasy heard arguments in the case some weeks ago and took the matter under advisement, but had not given a decision.

Whether the case will have to be reheard or whether counsel for all factions will agree by stipulation to submit the transcript of the hearing to another judge had not been decided. Robert Littler, counsel for the Building Trades Council and affiliated unions, said he was willing to submit the matter by stipulation. No decision had been reached by other counsel.

The action seeks to restrain the board from holding hearings, or fixing any wages, hours or working conditions, which the workers hold might interfere with their existing contracts with employers.

Employment on Yearly Basis Is Predicted by Business Man

Many industries in the next twenty-five years will adopt the policy of employing workers on a yearly basis, resulting in removing much of the uncertainty of employment, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, predicted in speaking before the association's annual meeting in Richmond, Va.

Heimann expressed the opinion that labor will secure shorter hours of work in the next forty years, but added that such a boon must be "evolutionary, not legislative, if it is to be beneficial as well as lasting." He also said that "old-age pensions, sickness and health benefits are but in their infancy; they will be a part of the future program, and if they are handled in sound fashion and conservatively scheduled, business should and will co-operate."

Constantly increased production at lower cost rather than curtailment of production will furnish the answer to the machine age problem in economies, Heimann declared.

Worker Has to Abandon Union As Price of Job as Pressman

The arbitrary and unlawful action of anti-union employers in requiring workers to give up their trade union membership as the price of employment was pointedly revealed in the recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board holding

Edward E. Cox, Printer, Inc., publisher of the Hartford City "News," Hartford City, Ind., guilty of violating the Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively with a local of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and with attempting to "smash" that labor organization.

The Labor Board drew attention to the case of Claude Beeson as an indication of the concern's interference with the rights of its employees to become members of bona fide trade unions. Beeson, a charter member of the Pressmen's Union and an employee of the company for twelve years, was discharged for having left his work to go home for one hour for a Thanksgiving dinner with his family without having asked permission of the foreman. He tried three times, vainly, to get his job back and at one time was told by Jack Dolan and Edward E. Cox, Jr., president and secretary, respectively, of the company, that they were not hiring union men. Beeson asked Dolan if he could go back to work if he resigned from the union. He was told to come back later. Upon resigning from the union on January 19, he informed Dolan of his action and applied for employment on January 20. He was then told to report for work the following Monday.

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM

Governor Lehman of New York has signed a bill under which New York City residents will vote in November on the question of a three-platoon system for members and officers of the Fire Department. If approved by the voters the three-platoon system will go into effect in January, giving the firemen an eight-hour day except in an emergency, such as a conflagration. The firemen have been working on a two-platoon system, remaining on duty some days for twenty-four hours.

The only remedy for our economic ills is a balanced diet of higher wages and shorter hours.

Shoe Repairers Win Increased Wage Rate

An agreement between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and some forty or more repair shops was negotiated last week under which the strike which had been in progress for ten days was ended and the men returned to work. The agreement was ratified by the union at a special meeting.

The settlement gives the men an increase of approximately 25 per cent in wages, time and one-half for overtime, an eight-hour day and six-day week. Conditions for apprentices are also provided.

John F. Shelley, vice-president of the Labor Council, handled the negotiations with the employers, along with Roger Venturi, president of the union, and Paul Hagerty, secretary.

The strike originally affected 125 workers. After it began twenty-six shops signed up, and last week's settlement with the chain shop groups cleared up the entire situation, Shelley said.

Remington Rand's Bright Idea To Combat Strike of Employees

The three Remington Rand factories hardest hit by a month-old strike, in Syracuse, N. Y., Norwood, Ohio, and Middletown, Conn., are being dismantled and will be closed permanently, the company announced in Tonawanda, N. Y.

The announcement said that the dismantling would be completed in about three weeks and that "desirable, experienced employees" in the three cities would be distributed among its fifteen other factories at the company's expense.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

With the interest that is manifest in the scale committee's report, next Sunday's meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union is expected to be one of the most largely attended in recent months. With a view to allowing as much latitude as possible in the discussion of what probably will be the principal subject, and with a further objective of conserving time, that the meeting may not be unnecessarily prolonged, the reports of the standing committees, while sufficiently comprehensive, have been confined to a minimum of words. Notwithstanding the importance of the meeting, it is believed adjournment can and will be taken at a time that will permit members who attend to be in their customary places at the dinner hour. The meeting will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and will be called to order at 1 p. m.

Fred H. Kothe has tendered his resignation as a linotype operator on the "Wall Street Journal," where he has been employed for more than five years, and joined the composing room staff of the "Pacific Daily Racing Form," which, it is reported, is contemplating moving its plant to Los Angeles. If the "Form" goes to the Southland, Mr. Kothe probably will accompany it.

W. H. Adams, a member of Marshalltown (Iowa) Typographical Union employed on the Marshalltown "Republican," who is spending his vacation on the Pacific Coast, was a union headquarters visitor this week. Mr. Adams reported the Iowa Conference of Typographical Unions, which was organized shortly after the Missouri Valley Conference was disorganized and which recently held its latest convention in Marshalltown, is meeting with the most encouraging success.

Warmest congratulations to Frank Adams, veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union, now residing at the Home in Colorado Springs, who reminded us by postcard as of June 8 that he was 75 years old on that day, that he had been affiliated with the International Typographical Union fifty-two years, that he was a native son of California, that he was in good health, and sent his kindest regards to all the members of San Francisco Union who were keeping "the home fires burning."

We hope the rumor is true—and it is said to be well founded—that a group of enterprising and substantial business men of San Mateo County are

organizing for the purpose of establishing a new daily newspaper at Burlingame. Report has it that it is to be a morning publication. There are plenty of competent newspaper printers still employed part time who can lend a helping hand in the production department to make the enterprise a success once it is started.

G. K. Wheeler, former member of Columbia Typographical Union, arrived in San Francisco with his wife this week, deposited his traveling card and is seeking employment on one of the newspapers. He says the state of trade in most of the jurisdictions where he stopped while en route to the Coast was fair. This is his first visit to the western rim of the United States.

Call-Bulletins—by "Hoot"

We hear George Mitchell is improving. George has been away some time, but expects to be back ere long.

Walter Riegelhuth celebrated his silver wedding anniversary a week ago. If he hadn't told us we would never have suspected he was that old.

Anyway, since the Indianapolis race, there has not been much talk by the speed bugs in the office of how fast they can go.

Since the advent of the long pigs of metal for the new feeders, strings are counted by the number of pigs you use and not by lines.

We hasten to point out that the recent rains were "unusual" for this time of year.

One of the boys who lives down the peninsula had nothing to do on his day off so he came in to get a paper. That's thrift for you.

Plans are being made by many of the boys for their annual summer vacations.

"Chubby" Hedges got his bonus and has a "tf" slip on.

Roscoe Cole is planning a trip East.

TAXI ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Dallas, Texas, taxi drivers, newly organized, have just won an arbitration agreement with all owners. Two firms signed with the union and broke the ice.

CULINARY CRAFT GAINS

The spring organization campaign of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America has been a success, adding more than 20 new local unions and more than 15,000 additional members, Secretary-Treasurer "Bob" Hesketh reports.

International Seamen's Union

Loses Suit Against Local Body

The claims of the International Seamen's Union to \$9000 in cash, dues and other properties of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, whose charter was revoked early this year, have been denied by Federal Judge Michael Roche.

When the parent organization revoked the charter of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific it claimed the right to all property belonging to the member union.

In denying the claims Judge Roche ruled the I. S. U. had no cause of action and the complaint showed the action was not within jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, June 21.

Unofficial returns from eighteen unions show Roberts leading Weaver by 38 votes for president of the M. T. D. U. In St. Louis Mailers' Union Roberts ran but seven votes ahead of Weaver. The Roberts forces elected but one other member of their ticket for local offices besides Du Boise, who defeated Jud by the narrow margin of one vote for president of the union. An anti-Roberts candidate, Whitaker, was elected secretary, member of standing committee and delegate to the Colorado Springs convention. Of the forty-nine votes cast in St. Louis Mailers' Union for President Howard, forty-five of them came from the "Globe-Democrat" chapel. Joseph P. Jud, long an active member of St. Louis Mailers' Union, is a member of the "Globe-Democrat" chapel.

The results of the "battle of the ballots" in the May 27, 1936, election in the St. Louis Union points to "political landslides" for the Roberts ticket for local and M. T. D. U. officers to be a thing of the past in that former stronghold of the M. T. D. U.

Significant of the drift of the political wind in another major union of the M. T. D. U. was the vote of 180 to 160 in New York Mailers' Union to comply with the ultimatum issued by the executive council of the I. T. U. in the celebrated Williams case, which was opposed by the officers of the New York union. When, apparently, the "political fence-repairers" of the M. T. D. U. in the two major unions of that organization—New York and St. Louis—show such poor results, what must be the drift of the "political wind" in the smaller unions of the M. T. D. U. at this time? A unique if not quite original policy adopted by M. T. D. U. officers in their "efforts" toward rehabilitating the M. T. D. U. is to offer propositions at their conventions, urge their adoption, which of course is and has been complied with, and then make no efforts to carry them out. At conventions following the M. T. D. U. officers make lengthy reports in which they conclude: "After sober second thought," the best interests of the M. T. D. U. would not be served by attempting to put those propositions into effect. The M. T. D. U. book of laws notwithstanding, the M. T. D. U. officers exercise both judicial and legislative powers and, so far, delegates at their conventions have done nothing to check their officers' usurpation of power, they (the officers themselves) being the law. Under such a plan why hold conventions at all? Members would be saving money by discontinuing the policy of holding conventions. Just refer all matters to M. T. D. U. officers and accept their verdict, provided they feel disposed to render one, and if not, just let things drift along in the same old way, in which many members doubtless already have concluded that the sooner the organization "hits the rocks" the better it will be for all concerned. Not a bad idea at that.

Threat of General Strike Made

By Philippines Labor Leader

Labor leaders seeking higher wages for the working classes announced in Manila this week they would demand a "new deal" for labor from the National Assembly.

They declared plans for a mass meeting in Manila during the National Assembly session, opening June 16, had been made, and said the workers would march on the commonwealth legislative body to demand "not social justice but common justice."

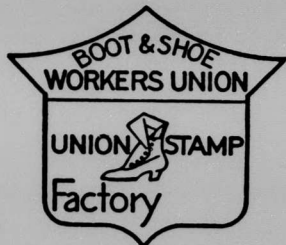
"We will back our demands with a general strike if necessary to show that we mean business," said Felicisimo Lauzon, head of the movement.

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Lewis Starts Campaign

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is marshaling his forces for the drive to bring a half million steel workers into the union labor fold.

Lewis announced in Washington on Saturday last that the long-pending campaign—which threatens a schism in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor—will be officially launched during the present week.

Announcing the campaign would be directed by Philip Murray, vice-president of the Mine Workers, Lewis sent out a call for organization men to assemble June 17 at Pittsburgh.

"It is intended to prosecute a vigorous and efficient campaign of organization throughout the whole steel industry," said Lewis.

The campaign, which is threatening to split the A. F. of L., will be supported by the miners, whom Lewis serves as president, and several other organizations.

Raises Cry of "Red" Against Agricultural Workers' Federation

The agricultural committee of the Central Valley Council of the State Chamber of Commerce, in session in Stockton, entered a fight against the newly organized Federation of Agricultural, Cannery and Packing Workers of California.

A statement prepared by Walter E. Garrison of Lodi, declaring the meeting in Stockton a week ago to organize the federation was "dominated by known communists and agitators," was unanimously adopted by representatives of agricultural interests of six central California counties.

"The proposal to organize California agricultural workers will not get very far," Garrison declared, "for although the sponsors succeed in fomenting some strikes, the conference here was organized by men and women who have not been affiliated with the State Federation of Labor."

ALL STATES INCLUDED

All forty-eight state and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska are sharing in the benefits from the Social Security Act, according to a survey just made public by the Social Security Board. The board, since February and up to June 30, has approved grants of about \$30,000,000.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS' ANNUAL OUTING

A unique dodger depicting the delights of a modern picnic announces the annual outing of the San Francisco-Oakland Photo Engravers' Union and invites the public to join with that organization "for a good time" on Sunday, June 21, at Kendall Dell. The site of the outing is forty-eight miles south from Oakland, and is reached by the lower San Jose highway, which will be marked by arrows; it is distant forty-one miles south from San Francisco, the route following Highway No. 101 to Grant's road, also marked by arrows. Enter-

tainment will consist of a basket picnic, ball game, races, games, dancing and other amusements. Tickets may be secured from the committee or shop chairman; children are admitted free.

"CHALK DUST" AT THE COLUMBIA

"Chalk Dust," heralded as a sensational New York stage success by the government theater's press agents, has been greatly understated as to its greatness in the advance literature furnished newspapers by those worthies, according to those who have witnessed the play at the Columbia this week. "Chalk Dust" was excellently done from every angle. It has a better cast and is a better play than many seen at \$4.40. It has had the benefit of masterful direction; its stage settings are novel and well executed, and the lighting effects are all that could be asked for.

AUTO UNIONS MERGE

A merger with the United Automobile Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been voted by twenty-three of the twenty-six locals of the Automotive Industrial Workers' Association, according to a Detroit dispatch. Union officials said this was the required two-thirds majority.

Vacation Activities to Suit All Are Provided by Community Chest

Vacation play for children of all ages and of every economic group is offered by twenty-eight members of the Community Chest group work and recreation council, which has just issued a bulletin of summer programs.

Included in the bulletin are a variety of activities to suit every taste. Not only are the programs of the social agencies financed by the Chest listed but also those of such organizations as the municipal recreation commission and the San Francisco Museum of Art.

Most boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood centers invite non-members to join in their activities during vacation months and the nominal dues are waived for children of unemployed families.

Trips to industrial plants, Golden Gate Park, the beach and other places of interest are arranged for groups, with no other charge than the street car fare. A continual round of activities such as sports, crafts and educational classes continue through the summer months at the clubs and community houses.

Not only is provision made for children, but such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and neighborhood houses have planned special programs for older members of the family. International Institute, which devotes itself to foreign groups, has a number of classes in language, music and poetry that are open to the public and are given without charge.

Conviction Is Upheld

Declaring she is unwilling to surrender books and records of the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union, Mrs. Anna J. Munro, 42, wife of City Councilman Bruce Munro of Alameda, has filed notice of appeal from the order of Superior Judge Peter J. Crosby ordering her to bring the documents into court.

Mrs. Munro, who is at liberty on \$20,000 bond pending an appeal from her conviction in San Francisco on grand theft charges involving the asserted theft of \$673 in union funds, was secretary of the union for fifteen years.

Mrs. Munro was convicted by a jury in Superior Judge George J. Steiger's court March 13. The conviction of Mrs. Munro was upheld last week by the State District Court of Appeal.

Agreement in Baking Industry Provides for Increase in Wages

What is declared to be a mutually satisfactory settlement of difficulties between San Francisco and Alameda County Bakers' Union locals and the California Bakers' Association has been announced by union officials and employers' representatives.

The announcement followed an East Bay meeting attended by spokesmen for both groups and Walter Mathewson, federal mediator, at which a one-year contract calling for slight wage increases was ratified.

Approximately 400 employees were affected in San Francisco and 200 in the East Bay. The contract provides for a 2½ cents an hour increase here and for from 3 to 7 cents in Alameda County. Working conditions were also defined in the agreement.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 12, 1936.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195, Adolph Duhagon; Bargemen No. 38-101, A. Garcia, R. A. Long, M. Dubetz; Refinery Workers No. 50, J. O'Neill vice V. Harris; Street Car Men Division 1004, Robert Scott, Michael Troy, Edwin S. Ellis, Frank Rivers, R. E. McCarthy, Joseph Toledo, Fletcher Moss vice England, Douglas, Williams, Pennington, Thompson, Nicoletti, Harrison; King, Bailey and Daugherty remaining. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, asserting their jurisdiction rights to sheet metal work on all work in erection of gas stations, and infringement on work by lower paid craftsmen. Attorney George Thomas Davis, requesting appropriation from Mooney Appeal Fund for labor and expenses in transcribing the Mooney record. From President William Green transmitting action of executive council on the application for indorsement of resolution adopted by this Council relative to collecting and co-operation in the Mooney and Billings Defense Fund, to the effect that by previous agreement matter should have first been taken up with the California State Federation of Labor, and that until this is done the executive council, while prepared to render practical assistance, "cannot under present conditions and circumstances approve either of the setting aside of a special day for the appeal involved or the appointment of the national committee suggested." Secretary of this Council read copy of letter transmitted to President Green, stating that the California State Federation of Labor has already approved and is co-operating with this Council in the plan to carry the resolution into effect, and urging upon the executive council at its next

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Standard Oil Company.
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.
West Coast Macaroni Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

meeting in July to take definite action in the premises. Chairman Ernst of the Special Mooney Committee also suggested that the executive council of the State Federation of Labor, assembling in a day or two, take the matter up again and advise the American Federation of Labor officials as to their complete concurrence in the procedure suggested by this Council. Secretary then read statement of the Mooney Appeal Fund from its inception to June 12, 1936, according to which the total sum collected has been \$1970.19; paid out, \$1749.30, leaving a balance on hand of \$220.89.

Referred to Executive Committee: Hospital and Institutional Employees, controversy with St. Luke's Hospital. Working agreement of Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017. Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building, asking for postponement of date for hearing before the executive committee of its controversy with the culinary unions.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Report of its first meeting held Saturday evening, June 6, at which the committee decided that the celebration of Labor Day this year consist of a grand parade in the forenoon and literary exercises and a grand ball in the Civic Auditorium in the evening, and that next meeting be held Saturday evening, June 20, for the election of officers of the general committee charged with perfecting and superintending all the arrangements.

Reports of Unions—Bakers have signed agreement with the bakeries in San Francisco and Oakland for the coming year at an advance in wage rates for various classifications; desire to thank George Kidwell and Federal Representative Walter Matheson for assistance in bringing about the agreement. Filling Station Employees are still negotiating with the Rubber Institute. Fur Workers have signed with the wholesalers and hope soon to sign with the retailers. Longshoremen 38-79 gave a description of the convention of the Maritime Federation, just adjourned at San Pedro; also described their plan of collecting funds by the sale of Mooney stamps. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen defeated a proposal to elect international officers by referendum vote, as of doubtful merit. Delegate Fred West described the recent convention at Stockton of delegates interested in the organization of agricultural and cannery and packing house employees.

Delegate Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union No. 30 called attention to the death of Daniel P. Regan, secretary of Bartenders' Union Local No. 41, a man who made a name and record for himself as a trade union official, as a delegate to this Council, and as a member of the California State Legislature.

Moved that the Council deeply mourns and regrets the passing away of Daniel P. Regan, and that a letter of sympathy and condolence be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the delegates stand in silence for one minute as a token of respect to the memory of Daniel P. Regan. Motion carried.

Moved that the name of the Sunset Towel Company be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

The Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. The Joint Labor Day Committee, consisting of delegates appointed by the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and of five additional delegates to be appointed from each individual local union, will hold its next meeting Saturday evening, June 20, in the San Francisco Labor Temple, the main business at that meeting to consist in the election of officers of the General Committee which is to perfect and superintend all the arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 7, 1936. J. A. O'C.

They say "money talks." Why not make it "speak" for the union label, shop card and button?

Wage Standardization

The long-delayed problem of establishing salary schedules for 650 classes of city employees, involving 8500 persons, has at last been made the subject of serious consideration, with the meeting of the salary standardization board in the City Hall this week.

The board, selected by the Civil Service Commission to help in the work of salary standardization as required by the charter, held its organization meeting last week. It intends to hold regular meetings to watch the process of establishing pay scales for city employees.

When completed the schedules will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for ratification. The advisory board consists of two members of the commission staff, Harold J. Boyd, John A. O'Connell, George Skaller, W. H. Nanry, Mrs. W. F. Chipman and Joseph Cummings.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Members of Miscellaneous Union No. 110, bear in mind that your election for officers for the coming year, and also for delegates for the culinary workers' convention at Rochester, will be held on Saturday, June 27. Polls will be open between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bring your book. Be sure you go to your hall and vote. It is important that you take part in the activities of your union; that is the way you get a knowledge of the reasons why workers build labor unions.

The Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, held its election for delegates to the convention on Tuesday, June 16. The following five members were elected to represent the union at Rochester next August: C. T. McDonough, Max Bankirt, J. A. St. Peter, Charles Fleishman and Charles Kimbrough.

All members of labor unions take notice that the labor commissioner asks all workers to report as to their bosses' standing in regard to the carrying of accident insurance. If you find that your boss is not carrying insurance report him in to your secretary or to the commissioner by letter. This matter of insurance is important to all workers. The unions had to put up a hard fight to get this law passed. Now that we have it the workers should understand that they must help to enforce the law to its fullest extent.

Waitresses, your election will be held on June 25. There is a \$1 fine for you if you do not vote; also be sure you have your book along. No excuse goes. Polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. at room 14, 966 Market street.

Business Agent Skelly of No. 44 reports that, thanks to the co-operation of the maritime workers, he has very little trouble in keeping the waterfront lined up and he asks that all men working in this district carry their union books at all times. The waterfront workers have a habit of asking to see your union card.

The new boss at the Dandelion, on Eddy street, has agreed to run a union house and he has applied for our house card.

The East Side, 58 Embarcadero, the eating concession, will be run by two women who are members of our unions. There will be a woman relief cook in this house.

There is a news vendor at Wilkes' Tavern, 453 Pine street. Stay away from there.

Incidentally, Skelly has a new car and says he can now travel faster, and that he will be out more in the evenings. So you night men can expect him to drop in more often.

The Franklin Cafe, at Pine and Franklin streets, has been signed up and will have our union house card on display.

Stay away from Elizabeth's Inn, on Van Ness avenue. There is a news vendor on this place. You will find a union house (Grisson's) a block lower down the street, where you will get good service by union workers.

Stay away from the following houses: All Clin-

ton's, Foster's, White Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistles and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission. They are all non-union from top to bottom. Buy union-made goods from stores where the union card, label and button are displayed. Remember, you help yourself when you help your fellow workers.

Gay Times May Be Expected at 64th Picnic of Molders' Union

The picnic to be held Sunday, June 21, at Neptune Beach by the Molders' Union will be the sixty-fourth annual event of that organization, and its members believe this establishes a record that is unmatched in the United States.

Thomas Rotell, who heads the arrangements committee, states an excellent program has been arranged, which includes dancing, races and games for men and women, a special program for children of all ages, with about everything that will amuse and entertain them, and a baseball game between teams from the Boilermakers' and Molders' unions.

There is the keenest kind of rivalry between the baseball teams, and a sizzling game is anticipated. Manager Leishman of the Molders and Manager Kowalski of the Boilermakers claim their teams are in the pink and each claims his team cannot lose. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, will umpire, and it is predicted he will have his hands full, as ball players are showing a very aggressive spirit this season.

Three of the latest type of gas ranges, a Wedgewood, an Occidental and a Spark, will be among the gifts distributed.

Judge Michael J. Roche and William P. McCabe will judge the races and games.

State Personnel Board Hears of Low Wages of Harbor Employees

Long discussed differences over wage and salary cuts of certain union groups employed by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners were before the State Personnel Board at a meeting in San Francisco.

James McKnight of the Electrical Workers' Union said the cuts had put members of his union "away below prevailing wage scales." William A. Speers of the Stationary Engineers said his members suffered average 25 per cent cuts. Don Campbell of the Pile Drivers said he considered the Harbor Board members in contempt of the Personnel Board because they failed to appear at the hearing.

Added to the discussion was a complaint of John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, that William Brownrigg, executive officer of the Personnel Board, was a party to letting contracts for cleaning state buildings at a "very low wage scale."

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Labor Day Committee

Selection of officers will be the principal business of the Joint Labor Day Committee when it meets in the Labor Temple tomorrow night. These officers will be charged with the duty of inaugurating and perfecting arrangements for the fitting celebration of Labor Day, September 7.

Already the general plans of the celebration have been decided on. These contemplate a monster parade up Market street, scheduled for the forenoon; literary, musical and entertainment in the evening, and a grand ball to wind up the celebration, these latter to be held in the Civic Auditorium. No admission fee will be charged.

The following delegates to the Joint Labor Day Committee have been appointed by the Building Trades Council:

At large—Frank C. MacDonald, T. C. Meagher, D. J. Cavanagh, Thomas Doyle, J. E. Rickets, T. J. Shaughnessy, J. B. Gallagher, D. L. Mead, A. E. Cohn, John S. Smith, D. Del Carlo, V. I. Doyle, Joseph H. Ault, G. J. Fitzgerald, Thomas Walsh, James McKnight, Harry A. Milton, John Kelly, P. J. McGuire, Paul Keith, J. Healy, T. L. Chambers, F. B. Nixon; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Frank Burk; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377, Ed Lewis; Boiler Makers No. 6, E. Rainbow; Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472, Nat Podesto; Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Workers No. 1, F. Bernstein; Ornamental Plasterers No. 460, F. Nieberding; Cement Finishers No. 580, Joseph Petri; Electrical Workers No. 6, Charles Foehn; Elevator Constructors No. 8, Fred Thorp; Furniture Handlers No. 1, F. C. Burns; Granite Cutters, John Johmann; Hod Carriers No. 36, J. A. Murphy; Heat, Frost and Asbestos Workers No. 16, C. C. Clark; Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 59, Frank E. Lively; Painters No. 19, Walter Murdock; Painters No. 1158, R. Leiser; Plumbers No. 442, Bryce Kerr; Plasterers No. 66, Harry Walsh; Steam Fitters No. 663, J. Allen; Steam Engineers No. 64, W. Spears; Steam Fitters No. 509, J. J. Ledwith; Tile Setters No. 19, Harry Hall; Tile Setters' Helpers, George Sullivan; Glass Workers No. 718, Harry Leach; Laborers No. 261, Paul Jester; Upholsterers No. 3, R. J. Stoney; Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, George Keenan; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65, H. Cody.

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San Mateo County Labor Council Lists Milk Company as Unfair

The San Mateo County Central Labor Council reports that the Golden State Milk Company, Ltd., has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of that Council.

This company, it was reported, has been unwilling to allow its employees to join the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and has repeatedly attempted to hinder the work of organization in San

Mateo County so far as the company is concerned.

After repeated attempts at a peaceful settlement seemed to bring no results, Mr. Pires, the local manager of the company, was invited to appear before the Labor Council to show cause why he should not be placed on the unfair list. This invitation was ignored by Mr. Pires and the Council accordingly took the only action possible under the circumstances.

Union label buying power will speed recovery.

Northwest Paper Mill Workers Sign Agreement for More Pay

Representatives of twenty-eight major paper mills and 11,000 union employees signed an agreement in Portland, Ore., providing for a total wage increase during the next year of nearly \$1,000,000.

The new agreement, effective until May 31, 1937, calls for 5 cents an hour more for most male employees and 2 cents an hour more for women.


The pact also provides there shall be no strikes or lockouts during its existence.

WIN \$500.00 CASH

\$1500.00 GIVEN AWAY IN 310 MONEY PRIZES

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First Prize . . .	\$500.00
Second Prize . . .	\$100.00
8 Prizes . . .	\$25.00 each
100 Prizes . . .	\$5.00 each
200 Prizes . . .	\$1.00 each
TOTAL CASH . . .	\$1500.00



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"WHY I BUY AT CHAIN STORES"**

Fancy writing doesn't count in this contest—just your choice of reasons for buying at chain stores, clearly and neatly set down! It's a contest you can win as well as anyone.

All residents of California are eligible—*except* employees (and their families) of chain stores and their advertising agencies.

Merely ask for a *free* Official Entry Blank at any chain store. It gives the simple rules and a valuable list of ideas.

The contest is open now. So start immediately to try for the \$500.00 first prize—or one of the 309 other cash awards. Just remember—your entry must be submitted on the *free* Official Entry Blank and postmarked not later than midnight, June 30, 1936.

THESE FACTS WILL HELP YOU GET STARTED—

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3. **Chain Stores Are Convenient.** They are located where they will best serve the people of all communities. Stocks are handily arranged.
4. **Chain Stores Give Good Service.** Every service you want—with *courtesy*—but you do not have to pay for services you do not want.
5. **Chain Stores Are Reliable.** You buy with the understanding that you must be completely satisfied in every way—or your money back.
6. **Chain Stores Carry Fresh, Complete Stocks.** Merchandise is distributed rapidly, replenished frequently and sold quickly.

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